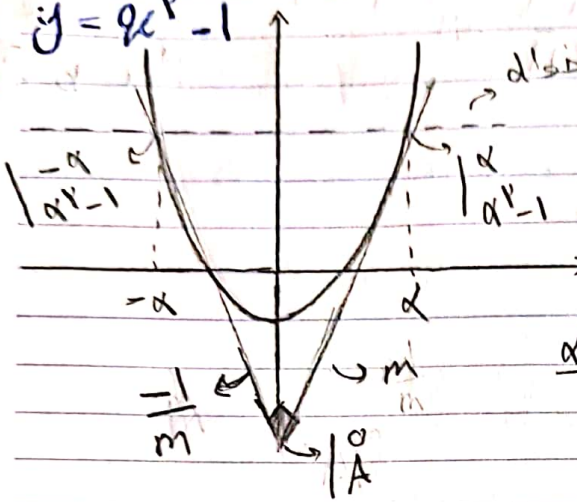


$y = 2x^2 - 1$



$y' = 4x \rightarrow m = 4\alpha$

$m = \frac{2\alpha^2 - 1 - A}{\alpha}$

$4\alpha^2 = \frac{2\alpha^2 - 1 - A}{\alpha} \rightarrow A = -2\alpha^2 - 1$

$\frac{2\alpha^2 - 1 - A}{\alpha} = 4\alpha \rightarrow A = -2\alpha^2 - 1$

$\frac{2\alpha^2}{\alpha} = \frac{2\alpha^2 - 1 - A}{\alpha} \rightarrow 2\alpha^2 = 2\alpha^2 - 1 - A \rightarrow A = -1$

مربع عرفی کا $= 2\alpha^2 + 2 = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} + 2 = \frac{9}{2}$

$f(x) = \frac{a}{2x-1}$ $(\frac{1}{2}, \omega) \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{a}{2\omega-1})$ $f(\omega) = ?$

$m = \frac{a + 1^2}{2\omega + 2\omega} = \frac{1}{\omega} = a$ $f'(x) = \frac{-2a}{(2x-1)^2}$

$f'(x) = m = a = \frac{-2a}{(2x-1)^2} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{(2x-1)^2}$ \Rightarrow $\frac{-4a + 1}{\alpha - 2/\omega} = a$

$\frac{-4a + 1}{\alpha - 2/\omega} = a \rightarrow \frac{-2\alpha + 1}{\alpha - 2/\omega} = -2 \rightarrow 2\alpha + 1 = -2\alpha + \omega \rightarrow 4\alpha = \omega - 1 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\omega - 1}{4}$

$a = -\frac{1}{(2-1)^2} = -1$

$f(x) = \frac{-1}{2x-1} \rightarrow f(\omega) = \frac{-1}{2\omega-1} = \frac{-1}{3}$

$$f(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \cos x \quad g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{f} \sin x$$

(3)

$$\sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{f} \sin x \rightarrow \cos x = \sin x \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{loci: } \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{y}}{f} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \sin x \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{f} = m$$

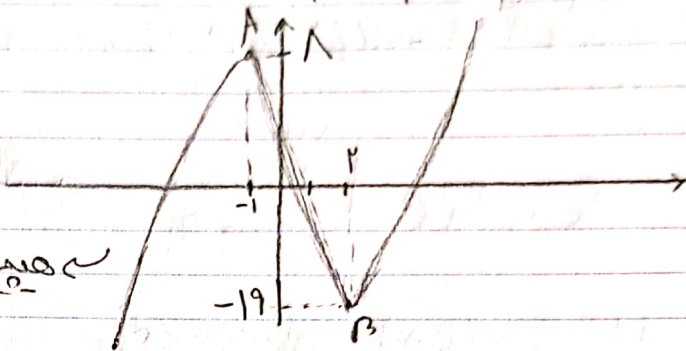
$$y - \frac{\sqrt{y}}{f} = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{f} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \quad y=0 \rightarrow -\sqrt{y} = x - \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} - \sqrt{y}$$

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 17x + 1$$

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$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 17 \rightarrow 6x^2 - 6x - 17 = 0 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x - 17 = 0$$

x	-1	1
y'	+	-
y	↗	↘



نقطه س

$$y = kx^3 + (k+1)x^2 \quad k < 0 \quad y_w < 0 \rightarrow y_w > 0$$

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$$\frac{-b}{3a} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-(k+1)}{3k} < 0 \quad \begin{matrix} -1 & 0 \\ | & | \\ + & - \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{k(-k+1)^3 + (k+1)(-k+1)^2}{3k^2} > 0$$

$k \leq -1$
بسیار متعجب

$$\frac{-(k+1)^3 + 3(k+1)^2}{3k^2} = \frac{2(k+1)^2}{3k^2} > 0 \quad \begin{matrix} -1 & 0 \\ | & | \\ + & - \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$$

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow c = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax \rightarrow x(3x + 2a) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow x = 0 \\ \rightarrow x = -\frac{2a}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + 4 \quad \Big|_{x = -\frac{2a}{3}} \rightarrow 0 = \frac{-10a^3}{27} + \frac{4a^3}{9} + 4 \rightarrow -\frac{4}{3} = \frac{4a^3}{27} \rightarrow a = -3$$

$$\text{min نقطہ} = \frac{-2(-3)}{3} = 2$$